

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Comparatively little in the shape of actual share business has been put through to-day. A few Banks have changed hands for cash at 181 per cent. premium, and a demand exists for further shares at the same rate—not, however, to any great extent. Small sales in China Sugars at 131 have been reported, but there are still plenty shares on offer, and an even lower figure might be accepted. On the other hand Luzons are considerably firmer, buyers ruling the market at 81. Nothing else of importance has come under our notice, but we may mention that the monthly settlements were arranged yesterday with comparatively little trouble. A few accounts were not forthcoming but, under the circumstances, that is not surprising. The reckless manner in which certain brokers negotiate these time transactions must inevitably lead to default when the balance is at the wrong side of the speculator's book. We are of course only referring to that class of speculator which notoriously goes in for time bargains on the off-chance of landing a grand coup, reckless gamblers who have no margin to work upon should the market take a contrary direction to their anticipations. For any trouble that may be caused by the failure of these bogus stock-jobbers to "ante up" when settling day arrives, the brokers are alone responsible, and we should imagine that it would be to their interests, and also to the advantage of share speculations generally, to combine in opposition against a system which is as dishonest as it is clearly illegal.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—...
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue
 181 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$620 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$728 per share.
 North China Insurance—\$1,350 per share.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$1,000 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$300 per share, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$150 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$350 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$365 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—55 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$48 per share, premium, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$110 per share.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, buyers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$131 per share, sales and sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company (Debtures)—2 per cent. premium.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$81 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$150 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—18 per cent. prem. ex int.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—par.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/8
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
 ON PARIS.—Bank, on demand 46 3/4
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 47 1/2
 ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
 On Demand 22 1/2
 ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
 On Demand 22 1/2
 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 7 1/2
 Private, 30 days' sight 7 3/4

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$535
 (Allowance, Taels 56)
 OLD MALWA per picul, \$585
 (Allowance, Taels 56)
 NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) \$565
 per chest \$567 1/2
 NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) \$567 1/2
 per chest \$570
 NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) \$569 1/2
 per chest \$569 1/2
 NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) \$569 1/2
 per chest \$569 1/2
 NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) \$569 1/2
 per chest \$569 1/2
 NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) \$569 1/2
 per chest \$569 1/2
 OLD PATNA, per chest \$559 1/2
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$485 @ \$525
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$485 @ \$525
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul, \$485 @ \$525

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co's. Reports.)
 Yesterday.
 Barometer—P.M. 30.15
 Barometer—A.M. 30.15
 Thermometer—P.M. 71
 Thermometer—A.M. 67
 Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 67
 Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 64
 Today.
 Barometer—P.M. 30.15
 Barometer—A.M. 30.15
 Thermometer—P.M. 71
 Thermometer—A.M. 67
 Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 67
 Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 64

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, G. Wright, 30th November, Amoy 29th Nov, General—Russell & Co.
 SAITEZ, French steamer, 321, Aranguren, 30th Nov., Haiphong 29th Nov., and Hoihow 28th, General—A. K. Marty.
 MONKUT, British steamer, 859, P. H. Loff, 1st December, Bangkok 24th Nov., General—Yuen Fat Hong.
 PEKING, British steamer, 954, G. Heuermann, 1st December, Canton 30th Nov., General—Siemssen & Co.
 HWAH-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984, Wilson, 1st Dec., Shanghai 28th Nov., General—C. M. S. N. Co.
 FLINTSHIRE, British str., 1,017, Alfred Haine, 1st Dec., Foochow 29th Nov., Tea and General—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 SARAH, American bark, 628, A. J. Downe, 1st Dec., Newcastle, N.S.W. 3rd October, Dec., General—Kargberg & Co.
 IRAQUADDY, French steamer, 3,765, Pasqualini, 1st Dec., Shanghai 29th Nov., General—Messageries Maritimes.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Atalanta, German steamer, for Saigon.
 Peking, British steamer, for Shanghai.
 Julietta, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
 Esmeralda, British steamer, for Manila.
 Francisco, German bark, for Quinhon.
 Thales, British steamer, for Swatow.
 Kong Beng, British steamer, for Amoy.
 Priam, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
 Telemachus, British steamer, for Hoihow.
 Greyhound, British steamer, for London.
 Flintshire, British steamer, for London.

DEPARTURES.

November 30, Yangtze, British steamer, for Canton.
 December 1, Lusitania, German steamer, for Kuchinotzu.
 December 1, De Bay, British str., for Nagasaki.
 December 1, Pensacola, American frigate, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Mongkut, str., from Bangkok—175 Chinese.
 Per Saitze, str., from Haiphong, &c.—16 Chinese.
 Per Hwa-yuen, str., from Shanghai—222 Chinese.
 Per Flintshire, str., from Foochow—2 Chinese.
 Per Iraquaddy, str., from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Luiz de Rote, Messrs. de Silveira, E. Abbe, E. Dannenberg, J. Martin, E. Ohlmer, and W. Taylor, and 8 Chinese, for Hongkong. For Saigon—Mr. E. Boyer. For Calcutta—Messrs. Eury and Chiboury.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Mongkut* reports left Bangkok on the 24th instant. Had fresh N.E. monsoon and fine weather throughout.
 The British steamship *Flintshire* reports left Foochow on the 29th instant. Had showery weather and moderate monsoon with smooth sea.
 The Chinese steamship *Hwa-yuen* reports left Shanghai on the 28th instant. Had moderate N.E. winds and cloudy weather throughout the passage.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Amoy and Shanghai.—Per *Priam*, to-day, the 1st instant, at 5 P.M.
 For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Greyhound*, to-day, the 1st instant, at 5 P.M.
 For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Kong Beng*, to-day, the 1st instant, at 5 P.M.
 For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Thales*, to-day, the 1st instant, at 5 P.M.
 For Saigon.—Per *Atalanta*, to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.
 For Kudat and Sandakan.—Per *Alloy*, on Monday, the 3rd instant, at 3:30 P.M.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETRICAL.	HONG KONG.	AMOI.	SHANGHAI.	MANILA.
Pressure at sea level.	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15
Direction of Wind.	E	E	E	E
Force.	1	1	1	1
Dry Thermometer.	71	60	50	40
Wet Thermometer.	66	60	45	40
Weather.	b c	b c	b c	b c
Hour's Rain.	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen.	—	—	—	—

Thermometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, in the open air in a shaded direction.—Direction of Wind, in minutes, every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., W.N.W., N.W., N.N.W., etc.—Force of Wind, in miles, 1 to 10 light breeze, 11 to 16 moderate breeze, 17 to 20 strong breeze, 21 to 26 storm, 27 to 31 violent storm, 32 to 36 hurricane, 37 to 40 typhoon, 41 to 45 cyclone, 46 to 50 gale, 51 to 55 severe gale, 56 to 60 hurricane, 61 to 65 typhoon, 66 to 70 cyclone, 71 to 75 gale, 76 to 80 severe gale, 81 to 85 hurricane, 86 to 90 typhoon, 91 to 95 cyclone, 96 to 100 gale, 101 to 105 severe gale, 106 to 110 hurricane, 111 to 115 typhoon, 116 to 120 cyclone, 121 to 125 gale, 126 to 130 severe gale, 131 to 135 hurricane, 136 to 140 typhoon, 141 to 145 cyclone, 146 to 150 gale, 151 to 155 severe gale, 156 to 160 hurricane, 161 to 165 typhoon, 166 to 170 cyclone, 171 to 175 gale, 176 to 180 severe gale, 181 to 185 hurricane, 186 to 190 typhoon, 191 to 195 cyclone, 196 to 200 gale, 201 to 205 severe gale, 206 to 210 hurricane, 211 to 215 typhoon, 216 to 220 cyclone, 221 to 225 gale, 226 to 230 severe gale, 231 to 235 hurricane, 236 to 240 typhoon, 241 to 245 cyclone, 246 to 250 gale, 251 to 255 severe gale, 256 to 260 hurricane, 261 to 265 typhoon, 266 to 270 cyclone, 271 to 275 gale, 276 to 280 severe gale, 281 to 285 hurricane, 286 to 290 typhoon, 291 to 295 cyclone, 296 to 300 gale, 301 to 305 severe gale, 306 to 310 hurricane, 311 to 315 typhoon, 316 to 320 cyclone, 321 to 325 gale, 326 to 330 severe gale, 331 to 335 hurricane, 336 to 340 typhoon, 341 to 345 cyclone, 346 to 350 gale, 351 to 355 severe gale, 356 to 360 hurricane, 361 to 365 typhoon, 366 to 370 cyclone, 371 to 375 gale, 376 to 380 severe gale, 381 to 385 hurricane, 386 to 390 typhoon, 391 to 395 cyclone, 396 to 400 gale, 401 to 405 severe gale, 406 to 410 hurricane, 411 to 415 typhoon, 416 to 420 cyclone, 421 to 425 gale, 426 to 430 severe gale, 431 to 435 hurricane, 436 to 440 typhoon, 441 to 445 cyclone, 446 to 450 gale, 451 to 455 severe gale, 456 to 460 hurricane, 461 to 465 typhoon, 466 to 470 cyclone, 471 to 475 gale, 476 to 480 severe gale, 481 to 485 hurricane, 486 to 490 typhoon, 491 to 495 cyclone, 496 to 500 gale, 501 to 505 severe gale, 506 to 510 hurricane, 511 to 515 typhoon, 516 to 520 cyclone, 521 to 525 gale, 526 to 530 severe gale, 531 to 535 hurricane, 536 to 540 typhoon, 541 to 545 cyclone, 546 to 550 gale, 551 to 555 severe gale, 556 to 560 hurricane, 561 to 565 typhoon, 566 to 570 cyclone, 571 to 575 gale, 576 to 580 severe gale, 581 to 585 hurricane, 586 to 590 typhoon, 591 to 595 cyclone, 596 to 600 gale, 601 to 605 severe gale, 606 to 610 hurricane, 611 to 615 typhoon, 616 to 620 cyclone, 621 to 625 gale, 626 to 630 severe gale, 631 to 635 hurricane, 636 to 640 typhoon, 641 to 645 cyclone, 646 to 650 gale, 651 to 655 severe gale, 656 to 660 hurricane, 661 to 665 typhoon, 666 to 670 cyclone, 671 to 675 gale, 676 to 680 severe gale, 681 to 685 hurricane, 686 to 690 typhoon, 691 to 695 cyclone, 696 to 700 gale, 701 to 705 severe gale, 706 to 710 hurricane, 711 to 715 typhoon, 716 to 720 cyclone, 721 to 725 gale, 726 to 730 severe gale, 731 to 735 hurricane, 736 to 740 typhoon, 741 to 745 cyclone, 746 to 750 gale, 751 to 755 severe gale, 756 to 760 hurricane, 761 to 765 typhoon, 766 to 770 cyclone, 771 to 775 gale, 776 to 780 severe gale, 781 to 785 hurricane, 786 to 790 typhoon, 791 to 795 cyclone, 796 to 800 gale, 801 to 805 severe gale, 806 to 810 hurricane, 811 to 815 typhoon, 816 to 820 cyclone, 821 to 825 gale, 826 to 830 severe gale, 831 to 835 hurricane, 836 to 840 typhoon, 841 to 845 cyclone, 846 to 850 gale, 851 to 855 severe gale, 856 to 860 hurricane, 861 to 865 typhoon, 866 to 870 cyclone, 871 to 875 gale, 876 to 880 severe gale, 881 to 885 hurricane, 886 to 890 typhoon, 891 to 895 cyclone, 896 to 900 gale, 901 to 905 severe gale, 906 to 910 hurricane, 911 to 915 typhoon, 916 to 920 cyclone, 921 to 925 gale, 926 to 930 severe gale, 931 to 935 hurricane, 936 to 940 typhoon, 941 to 945 cyclone, 946 to 950 gale, 951 to 955 severe gale, 956 to 960 hurricane, 961 to 965 typhoon, 966 to 970 cyclone, 971 to 975 gale, 976 to 980 severe gale, 981 to 985 hurricane, 986 to 990 typhoon, 991 to 995 cyclone, 996 to 1000 gale, 1001 to 1005 severe gale, 1006 to 1010 hurricane, 1011 to 1015 typhoon, 1016 to 1020 cyclone, 1021 to 1025 gale, 1026 to 1030 severe gale, 1031 to 1035 hurricane, 1036 to 1040 typhoon, 1041 to 1045 cyclone, 1046 to 1050 gale, 1051 to 1055 severe gale, 1056 to 1060 hurricane, 1061 to 1065 typhoon, 1066 to 1070 cyclone, 1071 to 1075 gale, 1076 to 1080 severe gale, 1081 to 1085 hurricane, 1086 to 1090 typhoon, 1091 to 1095 cyclone, 1096 to 1100 gale, 1101 to 1105 severe gale, 1106 to 1110 hurricane, 1111 to 1115 typhoon, 1116 to 1120 cyclone, 1121 to 1125 gale, 1126 to 1130 severe gale, 1131 to 1135 hurricane, 1136 to 1140 typhoon, 1141 to 1145 cyclone, 1146 to 1150 gale, 1151 to 1155 severe gale, 1156 to 1160 hurricane, 1161 to 1165 typhoon, 1166 to 1170 cyclone, 1171 to 1175 gale, 1176 to 1180 severe gale, 1181 to 1185 hurricane, 1186 to 1190 typhoon, 1191 to 1195 cyclone, 1196 to 1200 gale, 1201 to 1205 severe gale, 1206 to 1210 hurricane, 1211 to 1215 typhoon, 1216 to 1220 cyclone, 1221 to 1225 gale, 1226 to 1230 severe gale, 1231 to 1235 hurricane, 1236 to 1240 typhoon, 1241 to 1245 cyclone, 1246 to 1250 gale, 1251 to 1255 severe gale, 1256 to 1260 hurricane, 1261 to 1265 typhoon, 1266 to 1270 cyclone, 1271 to 1275 gale, 1276 to 1280 severe gale, 1281 to 1285 hurricane, 1286 to 1290 typhoon, 1291 to 1295 cyclone, 1296 to 1300 gale, 1301 to 1305 severe gale, 1306 to 1310 hurricane, 1311 to 1315 typhoon, 1316 to 1320 cyclone, 1321 to 1325 gale, 1326 to 1330 severe gale, 1331 to 1335 hurricane, 1336 to 1340 typhoon, 1341 to 1345 cyclone, 1346 to 1350 gale, 1351 to 1355 severe gale, 1356 to 1360 hurricane, 1361 to 1365 typhoon, 1366 to 1370 cyclone, 1371 to 1375 gale, 1376 to 1380 severe gale, 1381 to 1385 hurricane, 1386 to 1390 typhoon, 1391 to 1395 cyclone, 1396 to 1400 gale, 1401 to 1405 severe gale, 1406 to 1410 hurricane, 1411 to 1415 typhoon, 1416 to 1420 cyclone, 1421 to 1425 gale, 1426 to 1430 severe gale, 1431 to 1435 hurricane, 1436 to 1440 typhoon, 1441 to 1445 cyclone, 1446 to 1450 gale, 1451 to 1455 severe gale, 1456 to 1460 hurricane, 1461 to 1465 typhoon, 1466 to 1470 cyclone, 1471 to 1475 gale, 1476 to 1480 severe gale, 1481 to 1485 hurricane, 1486 to 1490 typhoon, 1491 to 1495 cyclone, 1496 to 1500 gale, 1501 to 1505 severe gale, 1506 to 1510 hurricane, 1511 to 1515 typhoon, 1516 to 1520 cyclone, 1521 to 1525 gale, 1526 to 1530 severe gale, 1531 to 1535 hurricane, 1536 to 1540 typhoon, 1541 to 1545 cyclone, 1546 to 1550 gale, 1551 to 1555 severe gale, 1556 to 1560 hurricane, 1561 to 1565 typhoon, 1566 to 1570 cyclone, 1571 to 1575 gale, 1576 to 1580 severe gale, 1581 to 1585 hurricane, 1586 to 1590 typhoon, 1591 to 1595 cyclone, 1596 to 1600 gale, 1601 to 1605 severe gale, 1606 to 1610 hurricane, 1611 to 1615 typhoon, 1616 to 1620 cyclone, 1621 to 1625 gale, 1626 to 1630 severe gale, 1631 to 1635 hurricane, 1636 to 1640 typhoon, 1641 to 1645 cyclone, 1646 to 1650 gale, 1651 to 1655 severe gale, 1656 to 1660 hurricane, 1661 to 1665 typhoon, 1666 to 1670 cyclone, 1671 to 1675 gale, 1676 to 1680 severe gale, 1681 to 1685 hurricane, 1686 to 1690 typhoon, 1691 to 1695 cyclone, 1696 to 1700 gale, 1701 to 1705 severe gale, 1706 to 1710 hurricane, 1711 to 1715 typhoon, 1716 to 1720 cyclone, 1721 to 1725 gale, 1726 to 1730 severe gale, 1731 to 1735 hurricane, 1736 to 1740 typhoon, 1741 to 1745 cyclone, 1746 to 1750 gale, 1751 to 1755 severe gale, 1756 to 1760 hurricane, 1761 to 1765 typhoon, 1766 to 1770 cyclone, 1771 to 1775 gale, 1776 to 1780 severe gale, 1781 to 1785 hurricane, 1786 to 1790 typhoon, 1791 to 1795 cyclone, 1796 to 1800 gale, 1801 to 1805 severe gale, 1806 to 1810 hurricane, 1811 to 1815 typhoon, 1816 to 1820 cyclone, 1821 to 1825 gale, 1826 to 1830 severe gale, 1831 to 1835 hurricane, 1836 to 1840 typhoon, 1841 to 1845 cyclone, 1846 to 1850 gale, 1851 to 1855 severe gale, 1856 to 1860 hurricane, 1861 to 1865 typhoon, 1866 to 1870 cyclone, 1871 to 1875 gale, 1876 to 1880 severe gale, 1881 to 1885 hurricane, 1886 to 1890 typhoon, 1891 to 1895 cyclone, 1896 to 1900 gale, 1901 to 1905 severe gale, 1906 to 1910 hurricane, 1911 to 1915 typhoon, 1916 to 1920 cyclone, 1921 to 1925 gale, 1926 to 1930 severe gale, 1931 to 1935 hurricane, 1936 to 1940 typhoon, 1941 to 1945 cyclone, 1946 to 1950 gale, 1951 to 1955 severe gale, 1956 to 1960 hurricane, 1961 to 1965 typhoon, 1966 to 1970 cyclone, 1971 to 1975 gale, 1976 to 1980 severe gale, 1981 to 1985 hurricane, 1986 to 1990 typhoon, 1991 to 1995 cyclone, 1996 to 2000 gale, 2001 to 2005 severe gale, 2006 to 2010 hurricane, 2011 to 2015 typhoon, 2016 to 2020 cyclone, 2021 to 2025 gale, 2026 to 2030 severe gale, 2031 to 2035 hurricane, 2036 to 2040 typhoon, 2041 to 2045 cyclone, 2046 to 2050 gale, 2051 to 2055 severe gale, 2056 to 2060 hurricane, 2061 to 2065 typhoon, 2066 to 2070 cyclone, 2071 to 2075 gale, 2076 to 2080 severe gale, 2081 to 2085 hurricane, 2086 to 2090 typhoon, 2091 to 2095 cyclone, 2096 to 2100 gale, 2101 to 2105 severe gale, 2106 to 2110 hurricane, 2111 to 2115 typhoon, 2116 to 2120 cyclone, 2121 to 2125 gale, 2126 to 2130 severe gale, 2131 to 2135 hurricane, 2136 to 2140 typhoon, 2141 to 2145 cyclone, 2146 to 2150 gale, 2151 to 2155 severe gale, 2156 to 2160 hurricane, 2161 to 2165 typhoon, 2166 to 2170 cyclone, 2171 to 2175 gale, 2176 to 2180 severe gale, 2181 to 2185 hurricane, 2186 to 2190 typhoon, 2191 to 2195 cyclone, 2196 to 2200 gale, 2201 to 2205 severe gale, 2206 to 2210 hurricane, 2211 to 2215 typhoon, 2216 to 2220 cyclone, 2221 to 2225 gale, 2226 to 2230 severe gale, 2231 to 2235 hurricane, 2236 to 2240 typhoon, 2241 to 2245 cyclone, 2246 to 2250 gale, 2251 to 2255 severe gale, 2256 to 2260 hurricane, 2261 to 2265 typhoon, 2266 to 2270 cyclone, 2271 to 2275 gale, 2276 to 2280 severe gale, 2281 to 2285 hurricane, 2286 to 2290 typhoon, 2291 to 2295 cyclone, 2296 to 2300 gale, 2301 to 2305 severe gale, 2306 to 2310 hurricane, 2311 to 2315 typhoon, 2316 to 2320 cyclone, 2321 to 2325 gale, 2326 to 2330 severe gale, 2331 to 2335 hurricane, 2336 to 2340 typhoon, 2341 to 2345 cyclone, 2346 to 2350 gale, 2351 to 2355 severe gale, 2356 to 2360 hurricane, 2361 to 2365 typhoon, 2366 to 2370 cyclone, 2371 to 2375 gale, 2376 to 2380 severe gale, 2381 to 2385 hurricane, 2386 to 2390 typhoon, 2391 to 2395 cyclone, 2396 to 2400 gale, 2401 to 2405 severe gale, 2406 to 2410 hurricane, 2411 to 2415 typhoon, 2416 to 2420 cyclone, 2421 to 2425 gale, 2426 to 2430 severe gale, 2431 to 2435 hurricane, 2436 to 2440 typhoon, 2441 to 2445 cyclone, 2446 to 2450 gale, 2451 to 2455 severe gale, 2456 to 2460 hurricane, 2461 to 2465 typhoon, 2466 to 2470 cyclone, 2471 to 2475 gale, 2476 to 2480 severe gale, 2481 to 2485 hurricane, 2486 to 2490 typhoon, 2491 to 2495 cyclone, 2496 to 2500 gale, 2501 to 2505 severe gale, 2506 to 2510 hurricane, 2511 to 2515 typhoon, 2516 to 2520 cyclone, 2521 to 2525 gale, 2526 to 2530 severe gale, 2531 to 2535 hurricane, 2536 to 2540 typhoon, 2541 to 2545 cyclone, 2546 to 2550 gale, 2551 to 2555 severe gale, 2556 to 2560 hurricane, 2561 to 2565 typhoon, 2566 to 2570 cyclone, 2571 to 2575 gale, 2576 to 2580 severe gale, 2581 to 2585 hurricane, 2586 to 2590 typhoon, 2591 to 2595 cyclone, 2596 to 2600 gale, 2601 to 2605 severe gale, 2606 to 2610 hurricane, 2611 to 2615 typhoon, 2616 to 2620 cyclone, 2621 to 2625 gale, 2626 to 2630 severe gale, 2631 to 2635 hurricane, 2636 to 2640 typhoon, 2641 to 2645 cyclone, 2646 to 2650 gale, 2651 to 2655 severe gale, 2656 to 2660 hurricane, 2661 to 2665 typhoon, 2666 to 2670 cyclone, 2671 to 2675 gale, 2676 to 2680 severe gale, 2681 to 2685 hurricane, 2686 to 2690 typhoon, 2691 to 2695 cyclone, 2696 to 2700 gale, 2701 to 2705 severe gale, 2706 to 2710 hurricane, 2711 to 2715 typhoon, 2716 to 2720 cyclone, 2721 to 2725 gale, 2726 to 2730 severe gale, 2731 to 2735 hurricane, 2736 to 2740 typhoon, 2741 to 2745 cyclone, 2746 to 2750 gale, 2751 to 2755 severe gale, 2756 to 2760 hurricane, 2761 to 2765 typhoon, 2766 to 2770 cyclone, 2771 to 2775 gale, 2776 to 2780 severe gale, 2781 to 2785 hurricane, 2786 to 2790 typhoon, 2791 to 2795 cyclone, 2796 to 2800 gale, 2801 to 2805 severe gale, 2806 to 2810 hurricane, 2811 to 2815 typhoon, 2816 to 2820 cyclone, 2821 to 2825 gale, 2826 to 2830 severe gale, 2831 to 2835 hurricane, 2836 to 2840 typhoon, 2841 to 2845 cyclone, 2846 to 2850 gale, 2851 to 2855 severe gale, 2856 to 2860 hurricane, 2861 to 2865 typhoon, 2866 to 2870 cyclone, 2871 to 2875 gale, 2876 to 2880 severe gale, 2881 to 2885 hurricane, 2886 to 2890 typhoon, 2891 to 2895 cyclone, 2896 to 2900 gale, 2901 to 2905 severe gale, 2906 to 2910 hurricane, 2911 to 2915 typhoon, 2916 to 2920 cyclone, 2921 to 2925 gale, 2926 to 2930 severe gale, 2931 to 2935 hurricane, 2936 to 2940 typhoon, 2941 to 2945 cyclone, 2946 to 2950 gale, 2951 to 2955 severe gale, 2956 to 2960 hurricane, 2961 to 2965 typhoon, 2966 to 2970 cyclone, 2971 to 2975 gale, 2976 to 2980 severe gale, 2981 to 2985 hurricane, 2986 to 2990 typhoon, 2991 to 2995 cyclone, 2996 to 3000 gale, 3001 to 3005 severe gale, 3006 to 3010 hurricane, 3011 to 3015 typhoon, 3016 to 3020 cyclone, 3021 to 3025 gale, 3026 to 3030 severe gale, 3031 to 3035 hurricane, 3036 to 3040 typhoon, 3041 to 3045 cyclone, 3046 to 3050 gale, 3051 to 3055 severe gale, 3056 to 3060 hurricane, 3061 to 3065 typhoon, 3066 to

If there is anything you do not quite understand, I shall be happy to explain as far as I am able. The jury retired, and were absent for thirty-five minutes. On resuming their places in the box the Registrar asked whether they had agreed as to their verdict.

The Foreman—Yes, the verdict of the jury by a majority of four to three is that the defendant is Not Guilty.

His Lordship—There is no other charge against you, Mr. Fraser-Smith.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 30th.

RECEPTION OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY AT MADRID.

The Emperor of Germany has telegraphed to the King of Spain thanking him for his cordial reception of the Imperial Prince of Germany at Madrid, and assuring him of his lifelong friendship.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.B.M.'s gunboat *Cockchafer* was at Chefoo on the 22nd instant.

OWING to pressure on our space we have been compelled to hold over our editorial on the recent libel case until Monday.

WE hear that a reinforcing of the United States Navy in Chinese waters is contemplated, and that the work in the U. S. Navy yards on the vessels under repair is being rapidly pushed forward.

WILLIAM WALLACE, of Jamaica, an unemployed steward, was this morning fined a dollar or 4 days' hard labor, and ordered to pay \$3 compensation to the complainant, or undergo a further 14 days, for assaulting a Chinese prostitute in a brothel yesterday evening. The man with the historic cognomen was assigned quarters in the Government hotel, as a temporary measure.

WE beg to draw the attention of our readers to the performance of "Our Boys" to be given at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, by the Lotus Troupe. Byron's comedy was a great success in London, and was played nightly for over five years at the Vaudeville Theatre in the Strand. The play abounds in amusing situations and sparkling dialogue, and as the Lotus Troupe will do it every justice, we expect to enjoy rare treat and see a large audience assembled.

AN ex-lukong named Chung Wan Lok, convicted this morning before Mr. Woodhouse of being one of a crowd that assaulted Chinese water-pole constable 444 with iron bars and poles on the 26th ult. in Square Street, in consequence of his proceeding to arrest them for gambling in the street, was fined \$25, or three weeks' hard labor, and ordered to find two sureties of \$25 each to be of good behaviour for six weeks; in default, to be committed for an additional three weeks. The ex-peace-preserver went in for a month and a half.

THE following rumour, evidently unfounded, is published in the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 27th inst.—It was reported in the Settlement this afternoon that the French had captured Bannin with heavy loss. It was a general rumour and was much talked about, but we failed to trace the news to a reliable source. Bannin is the place mentioned in a telegram dated the 22nd November, and the French were said to have declared their intention to occupy the place by the French word *capturé*.

SAVES the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 27th inst.—The troops brought by the steamer *Kiangyue* from Wuhu were on Sunday afternoon transferred to their arms, &c., to the steamship *Hwaiyuen* as passengers, no notice whatever being taken of the transference of arms. The steamers *Leyuan*, *Yehsin* and *Fushun* are to take about 4,000 men and arms for the south. All rifles at the Arsenal are to be packed, ready for shipment south. We also hear that a number of Germans are engaged to proceed with the Chinese army of occupation on the frontier.

THE old lessees of the Hongkong Hotel vacated the premises last night at midnight, and the new manager and staff took charge. The difficulties surrounding such a change are not apparent to the ordinary mortal, and it says much for the ability of those in charge that the transition was made without causing the slightest inconvenience to the resident boarders, and that breakfast was ready to be served at the usual hour this morning. One of the most experienced San Francisco hotel keepers has assumed the reins of government, and there can be little doubt that after the alterations to the building are completed, he will soon put things in first-class order. When the repairs and alterations are completed, we hope to be able to inspect the building and give the public the benefit of our survey. A really first-class hotel is a desideratum in Hongkong, and we do not see why such an institution, properly worked, should not pay handsome dividends on the capital invested.

THE new Victoria Hotel on Praya Central was formally opened this morning by Messrs. Dumble and Hingkee, late lessees of the Hongkong Hotel. The proprietors of the new hotel are evidently determined to leave no stone unturned to make their enterprise a success. The building has undergone extensive alterations, and appears to be in every way suited for hotel purposes. The dining room is a large, airy apartment, overlooking the harbour, and the sleeping rooms, sitting rooms, parlour and library are satisfactory in size and situation. On the basement floor are four billiard tables, and the "bar." During the day the billiard room has the benefit of a good light from three sides of the building, and when we paid our visit this morning the "bar" was enjoying the refreshment of the comely countenance of a young lady, who was seated in state behind the mahogany protection, ready to give you what you wish to imbibe. The bar-maid system is not altogether new to Hongkong, and we certainly think that customers' wants will be better attended to by the bar boys being superintended by a smart and dashing young lady who, by her smart and dashing takes to make five times as much as the well-known and amiable individual who has managed the bar and billiard room of the Hongkong Hotel for the past eight years, and who was so much part and parcel of the establishment that we thought he was "let" with the furniture and fixtures, has accompanied his old "bosses" to their new establishment, and there can be no doubt that Dan's extensive connection both in town and amongst the shipping will materially help to swell the takings. To-day being the opening day, "free" drinks have been the rule, and many "deadheads" whose funds are in an unhealthy condition, have had their respects at the newly opened hotel. Should the quality of the liquor be kept up to the highest standard, as they ought to be, we are sure that from their excellent position on the Praya, and their long connection with hotel business in the colony, Messrs. Dumble and Hingkee will be accorded a fair share of public patronage.

THE Russian gunboat *Sokol* arrived at Chefoo on the 22nd inst., and left on the 24th, en route to Tientsin to winter there.

LI AUN, a carpenter, was up this morning before both magistrates, charged with stealing \$19 in silver from the person of a farmer named Fong Sök Tuk, on the 29th ult. The evidence was as clear as day that the carpenter was the veritable appropriator of the farmer's Mexican, but having stated in his defence that it was impossible he could run—as it was alleged he did—as he had been recently run over by a ricksha, he was sent to the Colonial Surgeon to be examined. Dr. Ayres said that there was nothing wrong with the fellow's ankle, and that he was trying to impose on their Worship. The cunning one, who feigned dead lameness, was sent up for a year, with hard labor.

INSPECTOR QUINCY and Sergeant Butlin raided a Tze Fa lottery gambling agency yesterday afternoon in Kat Sing Lane, and arrested the man who was conducting the swindle, one Li Aun, a mat-packer, who was brought before Captain Thompson at the Police Court this morning, and fined \$200 or six months' hard labor. The coin not being forthcoming, Li was assigned free board and lodgings in the "Retreat" until the 1st June, 1884. Quincy stated that he had been watching the house for weeks of a month, proving that he possesses the gifts of patience and perseverance in no ordinary degree. The gambling paraphernalia and money found in the house were ordered to be forfeited to the Crown.

FOOCHOW RACES.

WINTER MEETING.

FIRST DAY.—THURSDAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1883.

THE STWARDS CUP, (Presented); value \$100; for all China Ponies; weights as per scale; entrance \$5. Half a Mile.

Mr. John Peel's gr. First Flight 13hds. 2in. 11st. 4lbs.

Mr. Harding's sp. Pugnacity 13hds. 2in. 11st. 12lbs.

Major Bagstock's gr. Wild Wail 13hds. 2in. 11st. 11lb.

Mr. Belmore's sp. Stray Shot 13hds. 2in. 11st. 4lbs.

Mr. Belmore's gr. Magician 13hds. 2in. 11st. 12lbs.

Mr. St. Andrew's dun Merry Monk 13hds. 2in. 11st. 4lbs.

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Mr. John Peel's gr. First Flight 13hds. 2in. 11st. 4lbs.

Mr. Harding's sp. Pugnacity 13hds. 2in. 11st. 12lbs.

Major Bagstock's gr. Wild Wail 13hds. 2in. 11st. 11lb.

Mr. Belmore's sp. Stray Shot 13hds. 2in. 11st. 4lbs.

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Mr. St. Andrew's dun Merry Monk 13hds. 2in. 11st. 4

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOITA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1883.

THE PRICE v. FRASER-SMITH
LIBEL CASE.

(Continued from yesterday.)

The hearing of this case was resumed on

Thursday morning, the 29th ulto.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said that, before commencing the hearing, he begged to call his lordship's attention to what purported to be a report of Wednesday's proceedings which appeared in the *China Mail*.

The Chief Justice replied that he could not take any notice of that unless by affidavit.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said he begged to bring to his lordship's notice Mr. Francis' action in the *Bandmann* case.

Mr. Francis said he did not remember.

Mr. Fraser-Smith wished to call his lordship's attention to a gross misstatement in the *China Mail* report which might prejudice the case, though he did not believe for a moment that the jury, who were intelligent men, would be influenced by it.The Chief Justice remarked he had not seen the *China Mail*, and could not take any notice of the matter unless brought before him in a proper manner.Mr. Francis then put in a copy of the mail issue of the *Telegraph* of the 14th September, in which, he said, there was a republication of the libellous paragraph of the 3rd idem. He put it in to show that the original publication was not a mere accident, as it was deliberately repeated in a publication which appeared some days later.

Mr. Edward Rose, overseer of waterworks in the Surveyor-General's Department, was then called by the prosecution, and examined by Mr. Francis.

He said he had been employed as overseer of waterworks in the Surveyor-General's Department three years and a half, and that he had no connection with the waterworks going on at Tiam, his duties being solely confined to the Pokokum reservoir. He did not remember ever having had any conversation with Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith, or Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith, or both together, about the Tiam waterworks. He never told either of them that they would probably make something out of these works, nor that he might make more but that to attract an eye was never said to him since Mr. Price's return.

He never said that Mr. Price liked to keep the good things to his own cheek, neither to either of the brothers nor to anyone else in the colony, and never had any conversation with either gentlemen that would afford any basis for such a statement. He lived next to Mr. Fraser-Smith's office on Peddar's Hill. He never spoke to either brother about delays in paying contractors employed by the Surveyor-General's Department, nor did he ever suggest to Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith that if he wrote about the matter in the paper, the contractors would be willing to pay him a percentage on the amount of their bills.

Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith introduced him to two or three contractors who complained of delay in the payment of their money. Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith had been up several times at the (witness's) house, and generally had a drink of something. He (witness) had five of a family. Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith had not been in the habit of having champagne at his house, but he had some there, three or four times during a couple of years. His salary, with allowances, was \$88 a month. He paid \$28 a month for rent, but let one room for \$10, which had been occupied except during the last two months. He certainly did not live beyond his income of \$88 a month. He had saved some money of his own. He had no idea that his mode of living and scale of expenditure were being discussed by Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith and his friends outside.

Cross examined by defendant—Will you swear, Mr. Rose, that you have never at any time had any conversation either with my brother or myself respecting the Surveyor-General's Department?—I said I hadn't.

Defendant—Do you remember about three weeks ago speaking to me on the subject on your way to the Masonic lodge?—No.

You swear you did not express a hope that your name or that of any other foreman would not be introduced into the case?—No. You said at your gate that we fellows need not fear that we would be brought into it.

Then you did have some conversation with my brother and myself on the subject?—No, I only what I have just said.

And you positively swear that you never at any time had any conversation with any person connected with our office?—Not about the Surveyor-General's Department. Certainly not.

And you have never spoken to my brother on the subject of contractors not receiving their money at the proper time?—Certainly not.

Was the statement made on oath yesterday by my brother that you took him to a contractor, false?—Yes. I never took him to any contractor.

Have you ever received a "cumshaw" or "squeeze" from contractors for works?—Never. Did you overlook the repairing of Gough Street some two years ago, in connection with the waterworks?—Yes.

Was Mr. Andrew Millar the contractor for that work?—I think so. It was Mr. Millar.

Did you volunteer to collect some private accounts for Mr. Millar in connection with piping supplied to houses in Gough Street?—Not that I know of.

Defendant—I want a plain answer, and would enjoin you to be careful.
Witness—I did not.
Defendant—Quite sure?
Witness—Quite sure.
Is it not a fact that you have collected those accounts?—I have not.
And you have not paid them to Mr. Millar?—I collected no accounts. One bill the party asked me to take, and pay the money over to Mr. Millar. Then you did collect bills for Mr. Millar?
His Lordship—That's not collecting.
Defendant—I submit with all due deference it is.His Lordship—If some one called you in and asked you to pay money to Mr. Millar, you would not call that collecting.
Defendant—I certainly should, my lord.

Defendant—And you did not collect any accounts and keep the money to yourself?—No. Did you get a bill from Mr. Millar against one of the houses in Gough Street for the sum of \$13?—Not that I remember.

You think it's likely you may have?—Very likely Mr. Millar may have given me a bill for \$13.
Then, as a matter of fact, you have collected an account for Mr. Millar?—That's not likely, or I would remember it.Did you collect the money?—I don't think it.
Is it not a fact that you did collect \$13, paid Mr. Millar \$10, and kept \$3 for yourself?—No.Defendant—How much rent do you pay?
Witness—\$28, including taxes.
How much does it cost you for the schooling of your children, and for servants?—I have five children all at school. The expense is \$8 a month. I keep a cook and pay him \$5 or \$6 a month. I am not sure of the exact sum, as I think my wife pays it. I pay a houseboy \$2 a month. I have no amah. My chair coolies are allowed by Government.How much does your comrade's bill generally amount to for self, wife, and five children, a month?—About \$30 a month whole expenses.
Is it your house bill I want?—I can't say unless I make up the account at home.

What does your "chow" bill cost you?—\$30. Beer and wine?—\$2 a month.

Washing?—My wife does all the washing herself, except white shirts. It would be about \$14 a month.

Firewood for cooking and other purposes. I suppose you have to cook your food?—I don't know the amount. My wife would. As I have a weak stomach, I could not digest anything raw. \$2 for firewood, I should say.

Other incidental expenses in connection with the house?—Lamp oil 50 cents a month.

How much does it cost you for clothing for self and family?—\$100 a year.

That would be \$8 1/3 a month?—I scarcely think it is so much as \$8 1/3 a month.

Before you went to the Surveyor-General's Department three years ago, you were part proprietor of the Oriental Hotel, and compounded or compromised with your creditors. You don't owe anything now?—No.

When you left the Oriental Hotel you were not able to pay your liabilities?—No.

And you commenced work in the Surveyor-General's Department a poor man?—I did not put all my private money into the hotel business.

What is your salary?—Pay \$68; allowance for chair \$13; and \$5 from the Fire Brigade.

Defendant—According to the list you have given, your monthly expenditure, without any extra doctor's bills, &c., amounts to \$36 1/3 a month.

Witness—I don't pay for doctors or medicine. The Government allows them.

You have without any extra your expenses amount to \$36 1/3, and your salary and allowances to \$88. That would leave you \$51 1/3.

His Lordship—I don't see how you make that out. He gets \$10 a month for one of his rooms. Defendant—You say you let a room for \$10 a month. How long has it been let?—All the time, except 2 months.

Never been vacant?—If it has been vacant, I have been paid for it.

Do you remember what amount of fees you pay a month in Masonic lodges?—I pay \$1 a month to the United Service Lodge, and to the United Service Chapter 50 cents.

You are a frequent visitor at the Hongkong Hotel?—No. I go there sometimes.

What is your bill there a month and at other hotels?—About \$2.

You do a little money-lending, Mr. Rose?—No, I don't.

You swear that?—Yes.

Defendant—Is that your signature? (handing him a paper).

Witness—Oh, yes. I know all about that. That is money I advanced to a man from another party.

The paper put in was to the effect that in consideration of receiving from Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith the sum of \$250, the witness had handed over to the person the articles belonging to him which he (witness) had been holding as security.

Defendant—What do you mean by saying you don't do any money-lending?—Another person furnished the money.

Defendant—And in addition to this did you not retain a silver watch?—No. I did not.

According to the details you have given your expenses amount to \$30 and your income to \$88. Do you mean to say you have been in the Surveyor-General's Department for 3 1/2 years at a salary of \$2 a month?—Deduct the \$16 for the room.

For a profit of \$8 then, you have been staying in the Surveyor-General's Department?—I have other income.

Defendant—What?—Other people owed me money from the Oriental Hotel.

And you are satisfied to put by a couple of dollars a month?—Yes, I have had other money from the government for extra services.

You are aware, Mr. Rose, that your appointment depended on the denial you have given in this box this morning?—I never thought of it.

You swear it has nothing to do with the answers you have given to the questions put by the learned counsel and myself?—Certainly not.

This closed the witness's cross-examination. Mr. Francis—I have nothing to say to Mr. Rose except to apologise for having had to put him in the box, and for exposing him to impertinence.

Defendant—We are here for justice and to get at the truth. If my memory is not at fault in the *Bandmann* case Mr. Kennedy was allowed to call rebutting evidence, and if your lordship will give me till to-morrow I will prove that what the last witness says is entirely false. If your lordship refers to Castro's case, you will find, I think, that Dr. Kennedy was allowed to call rebutting evidence.

His Lordship—The circumstances must have been peculiar.

Defendant—What has that to do with it? I am not trying Mr. Rose. The question is whether you have committed a libel on Mr. Price.

Defendant—That is the charge. I am not saying your lordship is trying Mr. Rose. I simply contend that the paragraph was based on information supplied by Mr. Rose and others, but if your lordship refuses the application, the matter is finished.

His Lordship—I don't see that it really affects the case.

Mr. Fraser-Smith then addressed the jury. He said that the issues of the case were very simple, and very easily explained. The first matter for consideration was whether the paragraph was a libel. It was, taken in the ordinary sense in which any intelligent reader would construe it, a libel, a defamatory libel, on Mr. Price. Then if it was not, it was their duty to return a verdict of "not guilty." They were the judges of the case, and it was for them to say whether it was written with malice. The question of law and privilege was in the hands of the judge. He (defendant) was perfectly confident that the judge would lay down the law fairly, and that they (the jury) would consider the case with justice and common sense. Since 1866 it had been laid down in all the law courts of England that public men, so long as it was done fairly, and without malice, even although the latter might be harshly dealt with, and the allegations not be founded on fact, his lordship would tell them that the truth or falsehood of the alleged libel had nothing to do with the case. Had he pleaded justification, from which he did not shrink through fear or anything of that sort, as the learned counsel had alleged, he would have had to prove the truth of all the allegations, but he did not do so, as he did not think the Supreme Court was the proper place to try a matter which should be investigated by the Government. That was his reason for pleading "not guilty."

He had, therefore, no power to bring forward any witnesses as to the truth or falsehood of what was said to be libellous. Had he pleaded justification, he would have had to prove every allegation, but that he had not attempted to do. What was done, was done legitimately, and what every one had a right to do. As his lordship would deal exhaustively with the legal aspects of the case, he would only refer to one or two cases. Mr. Fraser-Smith then read the decisions in some cases bearing on the question, and said that that was the law of libel with regard to the present case. In the case referred to by Mr. Francis yesterday, *Campbell v. Spottiswoode*, the main principles laid down by Chief Justice Cockburn were retraced three years afterwards, and his lordship remarked that in all these cases the parties who prosecuted had themselves brought the matter upon which the comment was made before the world, and asked if the defendant had any case showing that a newspaper writer had the right to comment on a private act. In the case of *Wason v. Walter*, Mr. Wason sent a petition to the House of Lords, and the *Times* commented on it.

Mr. Fraser-Smith did not know exactly any case that dealt with the precise point.

His Lordship remarked that surely he (the defendant) saw the distinction.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said it might be that he simply took an ordinary common-sense view of the matter apart from legal phraseology and technicalities.

His lordship contended there was no technicality. It was a matter in which the first principles of justice were involved. He simply pointed it out because he was unwilling.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said he thoroughly understood what his lordship meant.

His lordship observed that it was the public acts of a man which might be commented upon. Mr. Fraser-Smith said that was what he was contending for.

His lordship replied that he did not see how that was a public act of Mr. Price. He did not see, because a person went into his (defendant's) office and said Mr. Price kept things to his own cheek, how that could be called a public act of Mr. Price upon which he (defendant) could comment.

Mr. Fraser-Smith stated that in his opinion it was a proper matter to call attention to, for investigation, and one in which the public had an interest.

His lordship said he had no authority for that.

Mr. Fraser-Smith thought it was laid down by the judges in the cases he had quoted.

His lordship pointed out that in those cases the judges were referring to the circumstances they had before them.

Mr. Fraser-Smith was sure his lordship would be able to lay down the law to the jury much more clearly than he could.

His lordship said he should endeavor to do so as fairly as he could.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said he was quite sure of that, and resuming his address to the jury, observed it was not necessary that he should traverse at great length the evidence brought forward in the case. Things stood as well as anything he could say. He had already told them that the paragraph was not written by him, nor with his sanction, but he was legally responsible as the printer and publisher. This must, however, go a long way to show them that there was no malice on his part. As to the paragraph appearing in the *Telegraph* of 14th Sept., he intended to ask if it was true that he seldom looked at paragraphs sent to him by the printer. The first he knew of it returned from Macao he remonstrated. When his brother for doing such a silly thing. As to the paragraph appearing in the *Telegraph*, it never crossed his mind; but he was quite prepared to stand the responsibility of the republication. With the greater portion of the paragraph he entirely agreed; all except the very injudicious reference to what Mr. Rose told his brother. It was for the jury to say whether it was attached to it, or whether it was intended to be defamatory and libellous or not. They had heard Mr. Price's evidence, and no doubt were amazed to learn that a great many contracts were arranged, and not given out to public competition. Mr. Price thought the system a good one. He (Mr. Fraser-Smith) thought otherwise, and that it led to extensive jobbery and corruption. The practice was a most pernicious one. Mr. Price said that all large contracts were given out to public competition, and then contradicted himself. He (defendant) contended that the paragraph was a fair comment, and was not intended to apply to the Surveyor-General's office. A great portion of the eloquence of Mr. Francis' evidence, Mr. Price, should have been in defence of His Excellency the Governor. If there was any allegation of malversation or corruption, it would seem to apply to the Governor, and not to Mr. Price. Mr. Price was not mentioned in any way as giving out contracts. There was nothing in the paragraph that could be construed into libel, or anything approaching to it. Any clever barrister could twist a word, or a sentence against anybody, but he would have no difficulty in showing a libel in any adverse criticism. One could not write adversely with-

out holding a man up to ridicule and contempt. He had read somewhere that if one person libelled another, redress would not be given after the other had libelled him in return. They had a letter produced by Dr. Stewart, Acting Colonial Secretary, written to him by Mr. Price, in which the following passage occurred:—"Apart from the fact that the subscription to this scurrilous paper is a waste of public money, I have grave objections to allowing it inside my office on the grounds of decency and decorum, and I cannot but think some responsibility attaches to the Government for the pecuniary support which it renders month after month to a convicted criminal in his abandoned career."

A more villainous, scandalous libel was never heard of in this world. A more unjustifiable, uncalculated, vindictive, villainous libel was never penned by an officer of any Government.

His learned friend—

Mr. Francis here jumped up excitedly, and said he was not his (Mr. Fraser-Smith's) friend, and would think it a disgrace to be his friend.

Mr. Fraser-Smith, continuing, referred to Mr. Francis as his "learned enemy," and said the learned barrister made a very long speech yesterday holding up the virtues, and speaking eulogistically of Mr. Price. Until he read the letter referred to, Mr. Price was what he was. He would leave it to the jury's own sense of justice, and to their manliness as Englishmen, if they could find it possible, in the face of that scandalous, defamatory and infamous letter that he could libel Mr. Price. Mr. Fraser-Smith then explained the circumstances in which the letter originated, and said that if Mr. Price considered the government subscription to the *Telegraph* a waste of public money as a legislative councillor he would be justified in advocating in the proper place and in a proper manner that it should be discontinued, but he was not justified in writing that infamous letter. Was there anything in his (defendant's) letter to call for that? It would be for the jury to say if Mr. Price was justified in writing that letter, a letter which, owing to defects in the Government departments, was publicly discussed in the colony a week after it was written. What a thing for an apostle of decency and decorum to tell the Government that he (defendant) was a convicted criminal! It was true he was convicted, but he could look back on everything he did in the *Bandmann* case without regret, and was not sorry for a single line he wrote about the fellow, though he hoped he had a little more sense than to call him a convicted criminal. He was justified in calling him a convicted criminal pursuing an abandoned career. Mr. Price's libelling him, however, would not justify him in libelling Mr. Price. Chief Justice Sir John Stirling Smith laid it down that one libel could be used as a set-off against another. That, however, had more to do with the judge than with the jury. He believed the stopping of the paper by Mr. Price was in consequence of an article in the *Telegraph* commenting severely on what he (defendant) considered a waste of public money. It was proposed in the Legislative Council that Mr. Price, who was at home on leave and had his leave considerably extended, should receive full salary and travelling allowances. For doing what? Looking after the interests of a private Tramway Company! He considered it his duty, in the interests of the public to write strongly on that matter. They (the jury) had heard the evidence given by his brother, and his cross-examination by Mr. Francis, and it was for them to judge whether his brother needlessly, needlessly perjured himself, or told the truth. It was a matter for the jury to judge. They had heard Mr. Rose in the witness box, and the only conclusion they could come to was that, naturally desirous of keeping his appointment, he perjured himself from beginning to end. Otherwise he (defendant) and his brother had deliberately foisted a parcel of lies on them. Either Mr. Rose was not the witness of truth, or he (defendant) and his brother had perjured themselves to an extent hardly possible amongst human kind. He did not wish particularly to blame Mr. Rose for trying his best to keep his employment, and he was sorry that Mr. Francis did not think it necessary to disprove his (defendant's) brother's evidence by calling Mr. Colonial Secretary who had the charge of the contractors investigated. No, they thought it quite sufficient to get Mr. Rose, under the fear of death, in that witness box. Did they (the jury) think, looking at the matter from a common-sense view, that Mr. Rose made nothing out of his appointment but his pay, spending \$86 a month out of \$88? These things had been the talk of the colony for years. He did not know what responsibility attached to the Government in exposing these men to such temptations. It was utterly impossible for a man in Mr. Rose's position to honestly keep his self and his family respectable on \$60 a month. He thought he had reason to complain of the manner in which Mr. Francis had conducted this case. He (defendant) had not received that courtesy from Mr. Francis which is supposed to be associated with the bar. Mr. Francis had referred to defendant's want of ability and lack of education. He did not dispute that Mr. Francis had burnt the midnight oil, in his abstruse studies of Roman history, and he had certainly done himself great credit by doing so. A day or two of his present position; but he should exercise some little discretion when criticizing other people's abilities and position. Mr. Francis' want of temper and ignorance of the usages of good society should have led him to insult him (defendant) so frequently as he had done. A more scandalous remark than "your precious brother" was never heard in a Court of Justice, and his lordship usually so lenient to the bar, told the learned barrister that he was not justified in using such language. Mr. Francis was not there to vilify, or rail at him, or his antecedents. All he had to do was to prove, in the interests of his client, that he had been guilty of a defamatory libel. He was glad that Mr. Francis had so nobly repudiated having any friendship with him. There was a time when the learned barrister was proud of his friendship, and when he was glad to have services rendered him by the *Telegraph*. *Tempus mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*; that was the Latin Mr. Francis had been so assiduously studying for years. In justice to himself, in justice to his lordship, in justice to the learned profession of which Mr. Francis was a member, he deemed it his duty to unmask and scandalize. Now he sided with disgraced and scandalous. He had done so, and he was perfectly well aware that he had not put his defence before them as it might have been put by more competent hands, and if he had the colossal wealth of Mr. Francis and Mr. Price he would have engaged counsel. For his shortcomings, he would crave the jury's indulgence, and whatever the verdict might be, he was sure they would believe that he had been actuated by *bona fide* motives. He had broken no law, and only did what his position fairly entitled him to do in the best interests of the public.Mr. Francis, replying upon the whole case, said he would leave entirely in his lordship's hands the reference made to cases. Before summing up the present somewhat amusing case, he would observe that he had no recollection of having ever been rendered services by the *Telegraph*. He would also correct a mistake of the defendant. When he (Mr. Francis) left His Majesty's service he was drawing 4/6 a day, not 8d. Mr. FraserSmith started his paper in 1882, and in the middle of that year was tried and convicted of a criminal libel and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Since then he had made vile and scandalous attacks on *Bandmann*, on the judge, on the Court, and on the jury, and he did not think that they (the jury) would consider it astonishing that Mr. Price should have requested that the paper should not be supplied to his department. A per son should not be supplied to his department. A graver reason was, that it contained attacks on the Surveyor-General himself, and he (Mr. Francis) did not think they (the jury) would put a paper into their clerks' hands which reflected on themselves. Mr. Price's letter to the Colonial Secretary was justified and privileged. He was perfectly entitled to give his opinion of Mr. Fraser-Smith and his paper, and he (Mr. Francis) thought the jury would be of the same view. The defendant had himself furnished the key to his virulent attack on Mr. Price, as in the *Bandmann* case he had supplied the motive when he said that something had been spoken by Mr. *Bandmann* reflecting on himself and his paper. He bitterly resented Mr. Price's refusal to take his paper, and hence it was that he had persistently attacked Mr. Price on every occasion. In his opening address he designated himself as the greatest scoundrel in the world if he maliciously attacked a person of whom he knew nothing personally, and with whom he had had no communication whatever, for private motives. He had thus pronounced judgment on himself, for he had shown them his private motives, and was therefore a scoundrel. Let us say his right as he pleased. They did not complain that he charged Mr. Price with being animated by self-interest, by ambition, and a desire to keep all the good things to be made for his own pocket. These were the things they asked the jury to say were libellous and defamatory. Mr. Fraser-Smith's right to comment is unquestionable, but to state as acts of a public man things which were not, and to base a foul and malicious comment on those imaginary acts, that he had no right to do, and of that they complained. What could the jury think of a man who told them that he was taken by surprise at these proceedings, because he imagined editors of newspapers were protected from any consequences of attacks on officials by an order from home? The cowardly himself, and he (Mr. Francis) did not hesitate to add "cowardly" thought he might attack Mr. Price without fear of consequences. He would not again attack Mr. *Bandmann*, but he attacked Mr. Price because he thought he was shielded by a government order. He did not repudiate responsibility for the paragraph, but deliberately re-published it in the overland mail issue. As to the statement that he had not written the article, nothing was heard of that from the defendant until now.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said that was not true, that he stated so in the Police Court when he first appeared to answer the charge of libel.

His Lordship said he was not aware of that.

Mr. Fraser-Smith remarked that it had appeared in the public papers.

His lordship said he was not aware of that either.

Mr. Francis, continuing, said he was in the Police Court, and had no recollection of such a statement having been made, and that had it been, he would have provided against it. The defendant endeavored to bolster up the story by a sham letter written by his brother in his office. Was that the conduct of a man or of a scoundrel? What count to make people believe a scoundrel to answer the charge of libel.

The outside public supported him in his views? It was a fraud and a swindle on the public, and instead of withdrawing the imputations, he reiterated and repeated them, except the last few words. The article asserted that Mr. Price acted from base and corrupt motives, and Mr. Fraser-Smith said he stood by it. He would ask if the man who wrote the letter signed "Hudibras" who was not able to put two lines of good English together, could have written the paragraph?

Mr. Fraser-Smith observed that it was not in evidence that the writer of the paragraph was the writer of the letter signed "Hudibras."

His Lordship said the jury might fairly draw that conclusion.

Mr. Francis, continuing his address, said he had no hesitation in asking the jury to say that Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith was the writer of "Hudibras." He refused to say who wrote the letter, as it would criminate himself, and afterwards he said it would criminate no one but himself. Had the jury any hesitation in saying he wrote it? He would ask them to compare the style of "Hudibras" with the paragraph, and say who wrote them. He did not think the evidence of the defendant as to his having been at Macao when the letter was published, of much value. Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith was unable to furnish the date of the alleged conversation with Mr. Rose. He would ask what had poor Mr. Rose done, what offence had he given to these Corsican brothers, or why did they bring his name into the case, a man who had nothing to do with the Tiam waterworks? It was a palpable falsehood of Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith to say that the latter was utterly unacquainted with the Tiam waterworks. Which of the two did the Tiam waterworks? One or the other was a perjured liar, and which of them did the jury think had lied? Mr. Stuart Fraser-Smith's statement bore the stamp of falsehood. Mr. Rose utterly denied having made the alleged statement. The defence shook itself, that the defendant did not write the article, and that it was not written through malice. The question was, did the defendant publish it? Did he take all necessary precautions? Campbell's Act provided that, when ignorant of publication was pleaded as a defence, it was necessary to show that the publisher had taken all necessary precautions. He asked the jury to find the defendant guilty of a false, lying and cowardly libel, and should they find him guilty, he would be guilty of a meaner offence than that of any prisoner at the bar convicted of larceny.

The learned counsel's forcible eloquence having become utterly "used up" at this point, he was fain to fall back on our great dramatics, introducing a very true quotation from Shakespeare, with Francisian variations and comments, commencing with the well-known line, "The bum of midnight oil, however, who drew a day, instead of 8d. a day when he left Her Majesty's Service, and is not an idle fellow with the usages of good society, failed to make any impression on the gentlemen of the jury by his turgid eloquence. The Court, after listening with some impatience to his distribution of the case, adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The Court re-assembled at 2 p.m., when the Chief Justice summed up the case in a speech which lasted nearly three hours. He regretted that owing to the low tide in which his lordship spoke, it was impossible in the reporter's box to follow him clearly, a *verbal* report of his address on this account being impossible. Bringing the paragraph in which the alleged libels were contained under the notice of the jury, the Chief Justice laid it down that they were not bound to consider the innuendoes attached to certain passages in the article, but held that the prosecution were bound to stand on these innuendoes, and could not explain them in any other way. If the jury did not considerthe paragraph libellous *prima facie*, then they were not to take any notice of the innuendoes, and the defendant was entitled to the verdict. His lordship then dwelt at considerable length on the meanings and applications of the term jobbery, quoting authorities on the subject, and explaining the case in the *Worth*, referred to by the defendant, in which Mr. Gladstone was charged with having been guilty of "an abominable job" in appointing Mr. Godley to the Permanent Under-Secretaryship of the India Office. In detailing the circumstances of this so-called job, Sir George Phillimore alluded several times to Mr. Labouchere as being editor of the *World*, which showed that judges as well as editors are not infallible. As to the term jobbery, his lordship left the jury to form their own opinion of its meaning as applied to Mr. Price, remarking that it was for them to say whether it was used in a defamatory sense or not. The defence set up appeared to be that defendant denied writing the article, that it was no libel, and that if it were, it was a fair comment on the public acts of a public man. As to the defendant's statement and the evidence he produced to prove that he had not written the article and had not sanctioned its publication, his lordship was not sure whether this was brought forward as a defence, as defendant had actually defended all the paragraph, and maintained that it was for the public interest that it should have been published. The Chief Justice then dealt most exhaustively with the legal bearings of the case, quoting and detailing the cases referred to by defendant—*Campbell v. Spottiswoode*, *Hunter v. Sharpe*, *Wason v. Walter*, *Woodward v. Harris*, *Hart v. Gumpach*, and others. His lordship also gave various definitions of what constituted libel as distinguished from slander, and dealt with privilege from its various aspects, quoting extensively from the recognised authorities on the most recent cases. In reference to defendant's observations about the prosecution being an attempt to muzzle the liberty of the press, Sir George Phillimore joined issue, and after sketching the history of the "Fourth Estate" in its relations to the law from an early period, expressed his firm conviction that what the public had to fear was not the loss of any liberty of the press, but what he characterised as the tyranny of the press, as he feared that if absolute liberties were granted to newspapers they would use functions which belonged only to the Law. His lordship, at considerable length, endeavored to show the jury that no person, except perhaps an infant, could hope to enjoy absolute liberty; nobody could act as he pleased. A great deal had been said about malice and his lordship explained the different significations of malice in law, and malice in fact, expressing the opinion that it was a great pity the word malice had been allowed to maintain its place in information, &c., as it was a term calculated to do a great deal of mischief, by misleading those who would interpret its meaning literally. In this case the question of malice was only material to the defence of privilege. If this alleged libel was a privileged communication, then the question of malice was a matter for the consideration of the jury. The whole of the evidence was then traversed by his lordship, who—dealing carefully submitting point after point to the jury's consideration, expressed regret that defendant had not on his return from Macao, disclaimed any intention of bringing any improper accusations against Mr. Price, as he had done so, there would probably have been no case for libel brought before the Court. Aggravated the defendant's observations on the special jury, his lordship had to say that that was a matter for the discretion of the Attorney-General, in which he had no power to interfere. At the same time, he was not prepared to say that, had it not been for this evidence, he could not see how defendant could consider it unfair that he was tried by gentlemen of the pick of the colony. The gentlemen of the jury would assuredly do their duty, and whatever their verdict, he was quite satisfied that neither the prosecutor, nor the defendant could have just cause to grumble. As defendant had publicly stated in the Police Court that he did not impute bribery and corruption to Mr. Price, his lordship was sorry that Mr. Fraser-Smith, in the course of his address, had said that he withdrew his plea of justification because he considered that the Supreme Court was not the place to investigate the charges against the Surveyor-General's department, but that it was a matter for the Secretary of State. He had hoped that all charges against Mr. Price's honor had been abandoned; there was certainly nothing in evidence before them to establish such charges. The defendant had said that if he had pleaded justification, he must have proved the truth of every allegation made, and that if he had failed in "any one point," the verdict must have gone against him. That, however, was not so. His lordship then quoted the case of *Lambert v. Pasha* against Labouchere, in which the defendant obtained a verdict by proving the substantial truth of his charges, although failing to prove everything. If Mr. Fraser-Smith had proved Mr. Price guilty of one single instance of bribery or corruption, that would have been sufficient to entitle him to a verdict under a plea of justification. His lordship, again referring exhaustively to the legal points, dealing especially with what constituted privilege in the case of a public writer, quoting all the known authorities on the subject. In conclusion, he read over the paragraph containing the alleged libels, and placed his verdict upon the several references made, before proceeding to the question of their consideration, whether or not the article was libellous,

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 575.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT
of
BART'S CHOICE SUFFOLK
BREAKFAST
BACON,
HAMS
AND
BATH CHAPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1883. [340]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee, to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 8th December, 1883, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
SITUATE IN
THIRD STREET & HIGH STREET,
Victoria, Hongkong,
comprising:
All that Piece of GROUND registered as INLAND LOT No. 685, and measuring on the North 105 feet, on the South 105 feet, on the East 150 feet and on the West 150 feet, and containing in the whole 15,750 square feet, together with the Buildings thereon. Held for the residue of a term of 999 years at the annual Crown Rent of \$104.12.
The Property is sold subject to the existing tenancies thereof.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
CREASY EWENS,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1883. [884]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 11th December, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
SITUATE IN Rosario Street and Bridges Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
comprising:
All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section A of INLAND LOT No. 403, the Remaining Portion of INLAND LOT No. 403 and Section C of INLAND LOT No. 400, as the same Premises are respectively held for the residue of two several and respective terms of 999 years and 999 years.
The Property will be offered for sale in the following lots, viz:—
Lot 1—The Tenement Nos. 78, 80, and 82, Bridges Street, containing an area of 2,800 square feet or thereabouts.
Lot 2—The Tenement Nos. 6 and 7, Rosario Street, containing an area of 1,445 square feet or thereabouts.
Lot 3—The Tenement No. 31, Bridges Street, containing an area of 609 square feet or thereabouts.
The Property is sold subject to the existing tenancies thereof respectively.
For Further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Vendors,
35, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1883. [890]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
FROM THIS DATE we will also carry on the Business of SHARE AND GENERAL BROKERS in this Colony.
ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
General Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [891]

NOTICE.
FROM this date Messrs. **RUSSELL & Co.** will conduct our Business at this Port, and all Communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. **RUSSELL & Co.** will also act as Agents at this Port for our line of Steamers.
GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [896]

To be Let.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. **RUSSELL & Co.**
GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [897]

TO LET.
"DISNEY VILLA" Polkloom, Furnished.
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1883. [898]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$333,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., Chairman. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YUOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.
MANAGER—HO AMEL.
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1883. [827]

NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 130,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. **RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.**
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. **BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.**
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five per cent. on Contributions and a DIVIDEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.
By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [794]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
GOOD BORDEAUX CLARET in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts at.....\$3.50.
WOLFE SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS in Cases of 12 Bottles at.....\$6.00.
ALSO,
Some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in Stone Bottles, and some POMERANZEN BITTERS.
Double Barreled Breach Loading GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and SHOT, &c., &c.
Very Fresh ITALIAN CONDENSED MILK in Cases of 4 Dozms. at \$6.50 per Case.
J. F. SCHIFFER,
21 and 23, FORTIFFER STREET.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1883. [862]

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
FIDELITY.....\$21 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.
DAVID CORRAR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.
HAS LATELY RECEIVED.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LETT'S DIARIES, FOR 1884.
GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
OLD JUDGE TOBACCO.
AMERICAN and RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.
CIGARETTE and CIGAR CASES in great variety.
THE SMOKERS SET in Brass.
GROTESQUE BRASS ASH TRAYS.
NEW PHOTO FRAMES for Promenade Photographs.
EASEL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS in great variety and at all Prices.
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, CARD CASES and BLOTTERS in all kinds of Leathers.
A Quantity of NOVELTIES in PLUSH and BRASS GOODS.
NEW MECHANICAL TOYS.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1883. [784]

EX S.S. "IRAOUADDY" & "GLENEAGLES."
ROSE & CO.
ARE NOW SHOWING A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS, DRESS MATERIALS
AND
OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.
ALSO
A NEW DELIVERY OF
FELT AND BEAVER HATS.
ROSE & Co.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [716]

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—
MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,
"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaisar-I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed'. Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY,
"NOVELTY STORE,"
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731]

SAYLE & CO'S
SHOW-ROOMS.
WE INTEND MAKING A SPECIAL SHOW
TO-MORROW!
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CHEAP TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, FELT, BEAVER, AND STRAW HATS,
JUST LANDED EX "GLENARTNEY."

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1883. [730]

KELLY & WALSH'S
SELECTED LIST OF WORKS OF REFERENCE.
CRABBE'S English Synonyms.
Rogee's Thesaurus of English Words.
Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.
Bartlett's Shakespere Phrase Book.
Every Man his own Lawyer.
Stanton's Chess Player's Hand Book.
Anderson's Mercantile Letters.
Scott's Shipowner's Telegraph Code, with Supplement.
Wetmore's Commercial Telegraph Code, specially adapted for the China Trade.
Oliver's Manual of Shipping Law.
Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.
Tate's Modern Cambrist.
Collins' History, Laws and Practice of Banking.
Money on Teal Cultivation.
Clark's Manual of Rules, Tables and Data for Mechanical Engineers.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 1883 Edition.
Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary, 5 vols. Imp. 8vo.
Chamber's Etymological Dictionary.
Routledge's Desk Dictionary, (a tiny, but very complete volume, portable enough for the waistcoat pocket.)
JUST LANDED.
MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS.
Specially Manufactured for the Climate. We offer these instruments for the same prices at which they are sold in America. Illustrated Price Lists on application.
KELLY & WALSH—SOLE AGENTS.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1883. [560]

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO," the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1883. [1]

Intimations.
NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS AGAINST DR. VON DER HORCK are requested to send full particulars of the same to the Undersigned.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [896]

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO IMMIGRATION OFFICE has been REMOVED to No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
FREDERICK RICKARDS.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [892]

INTIMATION.
SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. **KELLY & WALSH,** Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

ROYAL YORK-HOTEL.
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.
THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.
A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.
503]

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.
THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. **GEORGE PRAGNELL** who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort.
[502]

A CARD.
PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR MARRIED COUPLES AT
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.
Terms Moderate.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS,
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of
WHITE AND RED
BURGUIGNON DIES,
GRAND HERMITAGE
CHAMBERTIN, POMMARD,
RICHEBOURG, CHABLIS,
OLD PORT,
SHERRY,
WHISKEY,
COGNAC.

LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
PERFUMERY,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1883. [780]

RODERICK DHU WHISKY.
A PURE Fine Flavoured Blend, Equal in Bouquet and Style to the FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.
SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG,
C. L. THEVENIN,
Hongkong Hotel Building,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [787]

CHS. J. GAUFF & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS, & AMMUNITION DEALERS.
"BLACONFIELD ARCADE."

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.
J. M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 49, WILMINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882. [8]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.
THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 3rd December, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [894]

THE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE, VIA SINGAPORE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and Fiji.)
THE Steamship
"SUEZ,"
Captain Dodd, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 4th December, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [850]

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA and Fiji.)
THE Eastern Australian Steamship Company's Steamer
"MENMUIR,"
Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 14th December, at FOUR P.M.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M., on the 13th December.

Contents and Value of Packages must be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [895]

SAILING VESSELS.
FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark
"JAMES A. BORLAND,"
J. H. Kent, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1883. [888]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship
"OTTO,"
Fortmann, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
United States, and Europe.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1883. [819]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Hawaiian Bark
"LILLY GRACE,"
Hughes, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
This vessel has good accommodation for cabin passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1883. [866]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, with the option of calling at Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 3rd December, at THREE P.M. To be followed by the S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO," on SATURDAY, the 15th December, at 2 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets connecting to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa), within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 1st and 2nd December. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1883.